# ONE OF PROPAGANDA

Regulars Bombarded With Posters in Favor of Irish Republic.

LEADERS MEET IN DUBLIN

Minister of Defense Accused of Using Army for Free

Special Cable to The New York Herald-Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald

New York Herald Bureau. (
Dublin. March 9. (
The second stage of the battle of
Limerick began to-day when the irregular Irish Republican forces started
a propaganda bombardment of the
regulars' position, which probably will
draw an immediate response from the
I. R. A. Simultaneously action occurred in the Dublin sector, where the
opposing leaders fired arguments at
one another back and forth across the

not kept his word. Specific counts merated as follows:

enumerated as follows:

"I. He refused to allow the mid-Limerick brigade of the I. R. A. to occupy vacated barracks in Limerick city because they would not take them over on behalf of the Provisional Government, insisting upon maintaining their status as part of the I. R. A.

"2. He drafted troops into Republican areas (vide Limerick and Kilkenny) in the interests of the Free State party. These areas were chosen because of the strategic strength.

chosen because of the strateg'c strength.

"3. He has officered these troops by men who will obey his instructions without questioning whether such instructions are a subversion of

destroying it.

More irregulars arrived to-day, ex-More irregulars and the another hotel. It is said they now number about 750. The irregulars say that the regulars number only 590, but Commandam Brennan told the correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD that he had more than the said was returning some

than he needed and was returning some of his men to Dublin.

One hundred and fifty Limerick youths, composing a company, enlisted in the regular Irish Republican Army to-day and were sent to Dublin.

### SAYS VALERA CONNIVES AT LIMERICK TROUBLE

Arthur Griffith Challenges Him to Condemn Mutiny.

Dublin, March 9 (Associated Press).

Arthur Griffith in the course of a statement issued to-night regarding the Limerick affair said: The situation in Limerick is largely

The situation in Linerack is angely the outcome of incitement to irdis-cipline, indulged in or connived at by some of Eamon de Valera's sup-norters. This negation of the na-tional authority can under no cir-

If Mr. de Valera will even now condemn the mutiny in the army the danger of the situation in Limerick will be considerably lessened.

will be considerably leasened.

Eamon de Valera refused to make any statement regarding the Limerick controversy, saying he considered the situation too delicate for discussion. Negotiations for a settlement of the trouble are continuing in Dublin between Mr. de Valera, Arthur Griffith and Richard Mulcahy and Commandant Barry of the Limerick invaders.

IRISH FREE STATE BILL ADVANCES IN THE LORDS

Lansdowne and Carson Show Disposition to Amend It.

London, March 9 (Associated Press).

The Irish Free State bill formally passed its first reading in the House of Lords to-day. The debate showed a disposition by Lord Carson, the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne to endeavor to amend the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland. (The bill has passed in the House of Commons.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne complained that the treaty had been thrown at the heads of the Lords, to take or to leave, but with a plain indication of what might happen in the latter event.

Despite the rather threatening tone of these "die hard" speakers, the belief prevails that the bill will pass the House of Lords without serious difficulty.

### TWO IRISH MISSIONS **COMING TO AMERICA**

Washington, March 3.—Two Republican members of the Irish Dail Eireann, Austin Stack and James J. O'Keily, appointed by Eamon de Valera to conduct a campaign throughout the United States on behalf of the Irish republic, will sail Saturday from Southampton on the Aquitania, according to a cablegram received to-day from De Valera.

A Dublin dispatch says that Pierce Beaslal, a vigorous supporter of the Anglo-Irish treaty; James O'Mara, former Sinn Fein agent in the United States, and Sean MacCacilte, member of the Dublin corporation, also will sail on the Aquitania to speak in America's principal cities in behalf of the Irish Free State. WASHINGTON, March 9 .- Two Repub

Want them to look

like you? PIRIE\*MACDOSALD ?hotographer-of-Men. 676 FIFTH AV ( COR 47 TH ST

## BATTLE OF LIMERICK IRISH EXPORTS SHOW TRADE WITH AMERICA LIKELY TO INCREASE

Considerable Growth With Continent Also, but Shipments of Whisky to United States Since War Exhibit Large Accession, While Consumption at Home Has Decreased.

Special Correspondence to THE New YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The fifth of the series of articles dealing with industrial, economic and social conditions in present day Ireland is published to-day by THE NEW YORK HERALD. This article shows the close relationship between the two parts of Ireland as demonstrated by the exports and imports and their striking fluctuations.

The large and sare to grow imports of grain against which Ireland exports nothing in kind and the list of commodities which Ireland both imports and exports demonstrate forcefully the economic interdependence one another back and forth across the conference table. Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense, representing the regular point of view, and Commandants Barry, Ford, O'Malley and Robinson the irregular. of the two parts of Ireland. In addition they show that, however Ireland's business with England may be maintained at its present level or increased, there will be an indubitable growth of business with America and prob-

Official figures for intoxicants present little interest for the American except to note that a large Belfast distiller not long ago sa'd that whereas before the war he never sold a bottle of his particular brand of whisky in the United States or in America he is now deluged with orders from the space available. These bear the charge that Mulcaby alone is responsible for the present situation in Limerick, basing this allegation upon the fact that in the Dall Eireann he promised to maintain the Republican army intact until the Republican army intact until the elections and claiming that he has not kept his word. Specific counts except to note that a large Belfast distiller not long ago said that whereas before the war he never sold a bottle of his particular brand of whisky in

has risen. In 1854, with a population

of approximately 6,083,000, the in Dublin, which is extremely popular amount of spirits entered at a duty of four shillings per gallon was 8,440, four shillings per gallon was 8,440,
734. In 1920, with a population of
4,385,000, it was only 1,731,259, at a
duty of fifty to fifty-one and a half
the merchanting and distributing and
the merchanting and distributing and schemes may be they cannot meet the shillings per gallon. That means, advertising skill of its makers, quali-roughly, eight bottles of whisky per ties too often lacking in other indushead in 1854 as against less than four trial organizations south of the Boyne. into a country so rich in dairying as head in 1854 as against less than four per head in 1920. As a matter of fact, particularly since Sinn Fein has become strong, drunkenness has ceased to be a serious in unstrial of the line and the promote the growth of lirish apples and pears, which can be milk, and the home industry promises grown of excellent questions. problem in Ireland, though still a grown of excellent quality and in to grow with the development of the social problem of some importance.

it is also widely sold to the large Irish population of the other island. Ireland's bill for £1,500,000 worth of foreign wine affords not a bad index of the prosperity of a large number of

Horses, Biscuits and Fruit.

Of the horse imports by far the largest part of the £405,160 reported for 1919, the last figures available. represents value rather than numbers. Much British and other blood stock in every year for the strengthening and development of

Irish blood lines, The bulk of a million and a half export of biscuits represents the product of the enormous Jacob factory

anomaly in that the country exports nearly three million pounds more oats than it imports, and imports more than half a million more oatmeal than it exports. One explanation is that the oats are exported mainly from Cork, and 60 per cent. of the oatmea! mean he threshes his hay." Efforts are being made to v tothe Scots of the "Ulster planta-

Despite determined efforts by the great Guiness firm to subsidize and promote the cultivation of barley in the counties surrounding Dublin it is dos, it is p edicted, will get around this still necessary to import, largely of course for this and other brewing firms, a net amount of nearly £2,000,-

#### Machinery and Metals.

With regard to the two items of machinery and metals and manufac-tures thereof it is probable that the large figures for import will continue to grow It represents largely purchases in England, and the proximity of the highly skilled British engineer ing trades with their organized system nascent Irish industry can show its head in this field for many, many years. Large items of export represent chiefly the ship machinery of Belfast and a few smaller elements of Beliast and a few smaller elements of specialty manufacture, household and agricultural hardware. | lationship. Cattle, meat, eggs and . The agricultural hardware.

A large excess import of rubber portunity. It was a Dublin man, Dr Dunlop, who invented the pneumatic tire. Had there been Irish capital and

de luxe papers made from the linen refuse of Belfast it is dependent upon imported supplies of wood pulp, and if it develops with the development of

Large imports of condensed milk



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STREET FLOOR

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a tribute to the perpetual green of the Emeraid Isle. It comes almost en-tirely from the port of Belfast, and its f1.117.209 in a year is ample answer to the southern Irishman's taunt that his northern brother of the plow is "so

bacco in southern Ireland with some measure of success. The equitable, mild climate is favorable to the plant's ods, it is y edicted, will get around this difficulty, and in the meanwhile cigarette fad les sprang up like mush-rooms waen British and Belfast ciga-rettes, hitherto Ireland's chief smoke, were boycotted. They make a very excellent "Virginia" cigarette, some of them out of Irish tobacco, and their permanence seems to some extent as-

The large exports of timber and for pit props and other heavy timber-ing, and a considerable trade from scattered ports in the south in finished

Ireland imports £23,318 of beef though furniture and fittings.

lationship. Cattle, meat, eggs and dairy produce exported go almost exclusively to England at the present time. Linen and other textiles, the chief exports of the northeast, go to all the world,

problem that exists in most of the land annually "on the hoof." tion may be checked.

Some coal, many kinds of grain,

sugar, tea, petroleum and flax are raw materials that will be needed in in-creasing quantities as the country develops. The mere catalogue of these

America that a growing ratio of Ire-land's foreign trade will have to be

WHAT IRELAND IMPORTS WITHOUT CORRESPONDING EXPORTS. £23,318 139,204 307,524 302,916 232,454

The first six items in the list of commanufactures thereof in 1919 repre-modities which Ireland imports with-sented the last of Irish forests used out corresponding export are highly

Ireland imports £23,318 of beef though she exports nearly thirty millions worth of meat cattle. This, of course, represents fancy English and Scottish Strangely enough, it is the south beef. There seems to be no reason why

Candles, mostly of paraffin, are imported to the amount of £307,524 a

Hence it is that the problem of de-veloping Irish commerce is not the candle material that goes out of Ireother "new" countries of Europe. It | Cement is imported despite the wide-

is not a problem of building up an export trade that will pay for necessary imports. Ireland already does that with ease and a net profit. But it is s, however, much coal too friable for a problem of so developing Ireland's shipment lying in close proximity to own internal economy that there shall the limestone beds and its use in be profitable living for more of her growing population and that emigra-another £300,000 of import.

> shown by taxation returns and disbursements, is the subject of to-morrow's article in this series.

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